3. Alterum *Kemaiquas* constituunt, hunc olim peculiarem in vestitu servatus ritum: quod ubi olli reliqui, captivos exuti, hi ex elephantino dente exsertis caninitibus pudenda tegunt, vir penetrabilibus aliis lateribus in bello erectis.

5. Hos sequuntur *Soaquas*, ejusdem cum sociis Hottentottis ingenii & indolis.

4. Illos *Sonquas*, quibus nomine* de causa a nonnullibus eruptae sunt pericles, ut olivis degustus alimentum et deserta, horrage praesertim vestitione petere cognatur.

4. His affines sunt *Gregriquas*.

6. Infestissimi agrorum circolunt *Kinnikinas*, quibusnam nationibus ob diras mutuorum hominum bellis gerunt. Quarum praefectus supremus, *Kinnikina* dictus, circulus vicinat assat; strenuus latrones nullus est.

7. Illi vero, qui inter nostros saepe saepius frequentant, ecclitores in terrestri bello saepe componunt. Horum praefectus generalis Claes appellatur, & ab illo secundus Captayn Capper, agrestis stirpis & valdi nitidus, non sensu & ita vivi, mera cum malignitate pleno mendacioque: sic huic, aut aliquantibus comitatis, consideratum (absit frustulum plurimi dedi, Ovidius tantillum cum eodem laserbat.

* Ten Rhyne is fond of puns. He has a similar play on words (p. 98) about Table Mountain and the title of the Governor. E.P.

[illegible] See above, p. 34.

[illegible] A misleading description; the present referred to was a little apron, consisting of an ivory tablet attached to "a beautifully painted and prepared skin" (see above, p. 38). Ten Rhyne is incorrect in saying that the Cape Hottentots were genitalia, for none of them possessed any such.

[illegible] Ten Moorhoff describes them as "shields of double ox hides, which are dry, and so large that they can completely shelter themselves behind them" (Valentijn-Middelburgen, op. cit., I, 58).

[illegible] The Chainouquas (see above, p. 36), whose present name was derived from that of their chief Saldanha.

[illegible] Bushmen. Ten Rhyne is of course mistaken in saying that they were deprived of their cattle by the Dutch and so forced to a hunting mode of life; they were characteristically hunters, and possessed no cattle save what they could steal from the Hottentot tribes. But in 1660 Cruse encountered a band of Bushmen with a large herd of cattle which they had probably stolen, and when these Bushmen attempted to seize his merchandise, he and his men retaliated by shooting upon the Bushmen and seizing all their cattle. Ten Rhyne is probably referring to this incident. (D., Jan. 26, 1660: Moodie, Record, 313-4).

[illegible] Called *Kerichariquas* by Dapper.

[illegible] I.e. Gonnema's clan of Kochoqua (see above, p. 33). The causes of their war with the Dutch have already been referred to (p. 80).

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3. The second tribe is that of the Namaquas.[1]) They maintain the following fashion in dress peculiar to themselves: whereas the others wear skins of lions or goats, they cover their nakedness with a loincloth of elephant's hide.[2]) They are better protected in war than the rest, having almost impenetrable shields.[3])

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3. *After them come the Sonquas,*[4]) with the same mental and physical equipment as our Hottentots.

4. Next are the *Sonquas,*[5]) who for just occasion were bereft of their cattle by our countrymen, with the result that they live in the woods and are forced to seek a means of livelihood in the desert, chiefly by hunting wild animals.

5. Their neighbours are the *Gracquinquas.*[6])

6. The *Hawassoas*[7]) are the last of this hostile array. With them we are at war by reason of divers murders perpetrated on our countrymen. Their chief captain, *Hawassoa* by name, is old and lame, but a vigorous soldier.

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7. Finally those who mingle freely with our men about the Castle form auxiliary troops. The general in command of them is called *Chass,* and the second in command is Captain Cuyper,[8]) both excellent soldiers and tacticians. And indeed I myself have often seen them, a pair of beggars, with their ragged crew at their heels. To the latter, with his retinue of six attendants, I have often supplied the pinch of tobacco for which he begged, holding a little conversation with him in French.

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[1]) *Chass* (Klaas, known to the Hottentots as Dorha) was head of a Chainouqua clan. He first came into prominence about 1673, and was for many years a firm supporter and cattle trader of the Dutch, and regarded as their most faithful ally. He was on hostile terms with Gonnema, and fought against him in the war of 1673-77, hence Ten Rhyne's reference to "auxiliary troops". "Chass with his rival Captain Koopman became chiefs of the Chainouquas on the death of Soussa. In 1691 he was ordered on Robben Island by Simon van der Stel for robbing Koopman of his cattle. Koopman during his exile took the wife of Chass. When he returned from banishment to his grazing grounds beyond the Lowry Poss his wife attempted to rejoin him. She was overtaken by Koopman and stoned to death. Chass was killed in the winter of 1701 while searching for a strayed or stolen ox near Koopman's kraal" (Moseop, *V.R.S.* 12, 308 n). Cuyper (or rather de Cuyper, "the cooper"), first mentioned D. July 6, 1666, was head of one of the Gorinhaiqua kraals. In the agreement of May 1, 1673, by which "the minor chief Dhouw, hereditary sovereign of the country called by us Hottentoos Holland," sold that land to the Dutch, reference is made to "the Hottentot chief Doukkey (alias Cuyper, stadhouder and guardian to the prince") (1) (Moodie, *Record*, 318-9). It is interesting to note here, within twenty years of the settlement at the Cape, the names of the local Hottentot clans and tribes had already fallen into general disuse, the different groups being more commonly known by the names of their headmen or chiefs, while only the more remote groups still bore their tribal names.

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